bedding is too. The short crop of straw suggests to Langmuir "the advisability of increasing the number of hair-mattresses throughout the Asylum" (1872, 4).

In the Report for 1871, Workman anticipates building new farm-houses on the newly created "farm" near a proposed bridge. He only regrets that they had not cultivated the land earlier: "A few years of Asylum cultivation and enrichment will demonstrate the loss sustained by the public in the last 20 years, from keeping this land back from Asylum possession" (1871, 26). As for the bridge, he fears that raising it over the tracks would have required long and expensive embankments over asylum land. Moreover, the trains "incessantly passing" underneath would be a danger to "spirited horses and cattle" (26). Finally, the bridge itself, "so near our grounds," ought to be ornamented more "than the times warrant" (1872, 26).

What Workman calls the "New Farm" is begun in 1870, when he and Langmuir explore the western grounds north of the GTR railroad that cut diagonally through Asylum land. In 1871 he recalls the pleasure he had "walking and wading over it" with Langmuir in the spring. Twelve acres that were formerly the resort of snipes and plovers have been made arable by tile and drainage (1871, 24-5). Here is planted the bulk of the potato crop. An eighteen acre field south of the tracks has been similarly prepared, provision being made for the anticipated Central Prison. Since the Asylum pumps at the lake will also supply the Prison with water, Workman recommends the laying of a larger pipe 4 and 1/2 to 5 inches in diameter (1871, 26). The lease on the Bacon farm is renewed, but he frets that unless they acquire more cows, they will have to dilute the cream in their tea and coffee. Workman jokes that patients "have now been educated into scientific cutters of drains, and layers of tiles" (1872, 26), but leaves no doubt that the real scientist is himself. He himself draws "rough diagrams of the drains of every field ... in my asylum journals, so that at any time they can be readily traced on the land" (1872, 26).

xxxviii. In his report for 1866 Workman again urges distributing the chronic population among secondary asylums: `each district or union of counties, supports its own share of them, and no share of those of other districts .... each town and township levies from its inhabitants, just so much as it pays for support in a secondary Asylum' (26). An item in the Canada Medical Journal 3 (1866-67), 237-39, quotes generously from this report and indicates how the contents of such reports could be recycled. The writer concludes that `by the present system of affording relief, we are each year augmenting to a serious extent, the number of cases of incurables, many of whom would undoubtedly have been restored to the industrial population had prompt measures for their relief been adopted' (238).

xxxix. See Andrew T. Scull, Museums of Madness: The Social Organization of Insanity in Nineteenth-Century England (London: Allen Lane (Penquin Books Ltd.), 1979.

xl. Workman is rather cryptic about his immediate reasons for retirement in 1875 at the age of 70. However, it would have been obvious to everyone that, as Thomas Edward Brown puts it in `Living with God's Afflicted': A History of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum at Toronto, 1830-1911 (PhD Thesis, Queen's University, Kingston, 1981), `both Workman and the asylum were growing old' (230). Brown summarizes the Workman era at the Toronto Asylum as a good thing gone wrong: `a time of shattered expectations, growing disillusionment and dissatisfaction, a search for alternatives, and, ultimately, of a forced but uneasy accommodation with the grim reality that the asylum did not cure' (232). Workman himself could not have put it more heroically.

xli. Dr. Lizars obituary in the Canada Lancet 7.7 (March, 1875) notes that J.L. Lizars, nephew of the famous surgeon, was born in Edinburgh in 1832. After studying medicine in Edinburgh he joined the French army and seved in the Crimea. He seems to have been involved with Dr. John Rolph, in whose school he taught.

xlii. The Upper Canada Journal of Medical Surgical and Physical Science 3.8 (1852), 363-71.